



NCAR



An Adjoint Approach for the Estimation of Source Terms for Atmospheric Releases

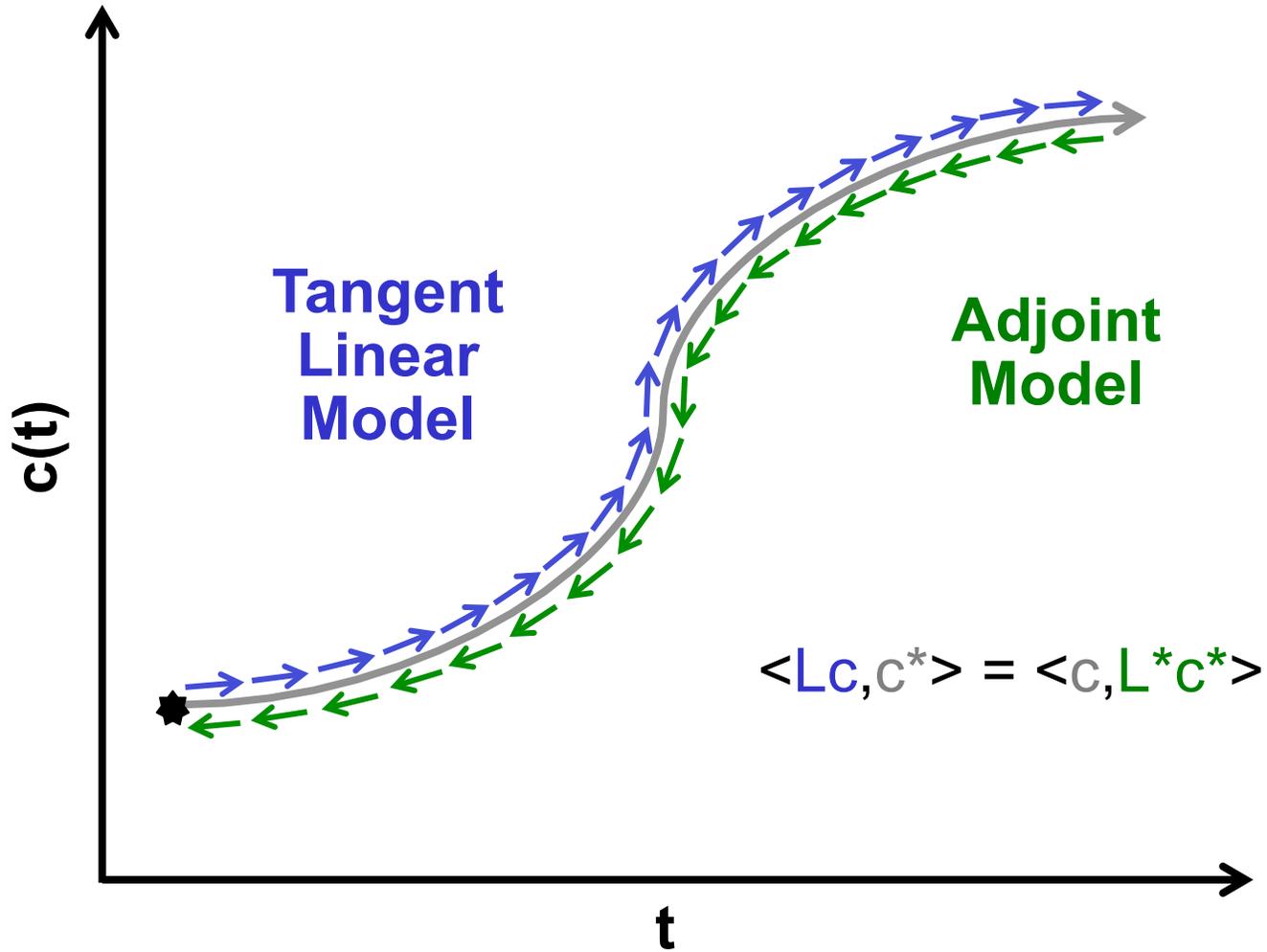
23 February, 2012

***Luna M. Rodriguez, F. Vandenberghe, P. E. Bieringer,
J. Hurst, J. Weil***

National Center for Atmospheric Research

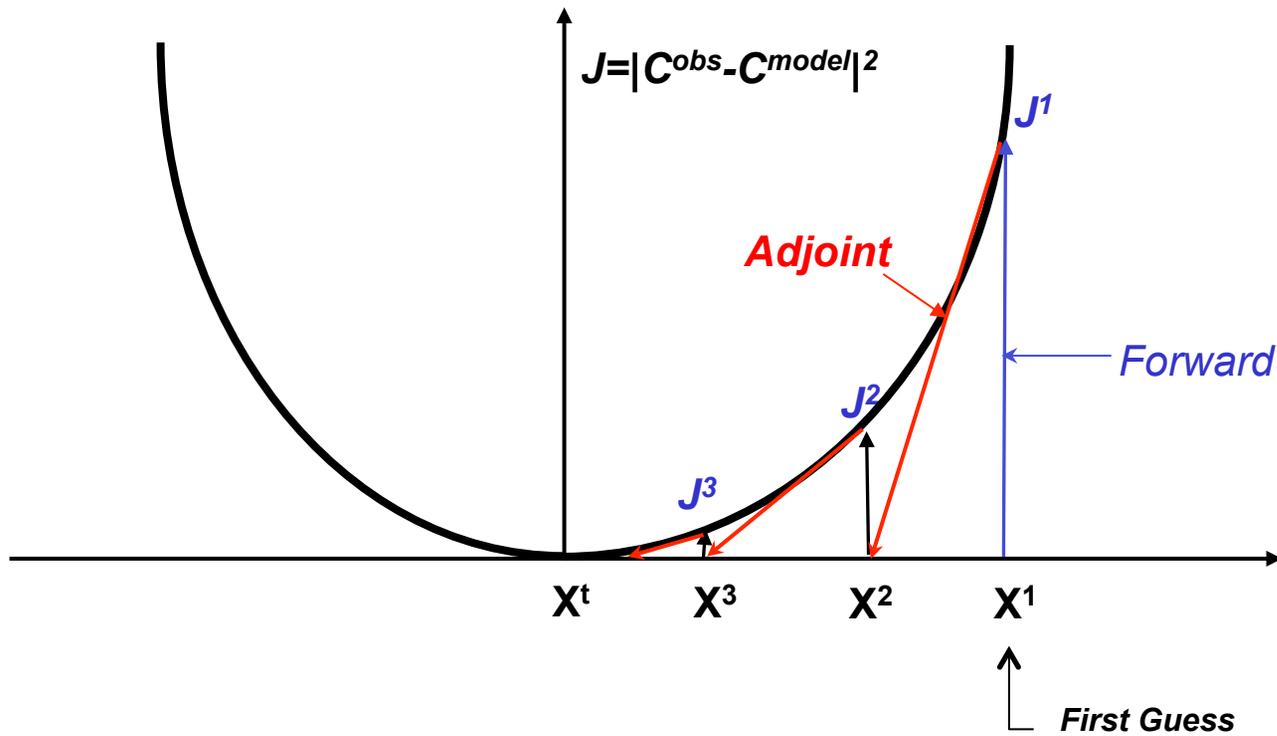


Adjoint





Gradient Descent Minimization





Outline

- **Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, or Nuclear (CBRN) Source Term Estimation (STE) examples**
 - High quality meteorological data
 - Poor quality meteorological data
- **Utilizing information on uncertainty in observations**
 - Cost function visualization and scaling
 - STE variable uncertainty relations
- **Uncertainty mapping**
 - Physics-based method (uncertainty are inputs to constrain adjoint)
 - Ensemble-based method (adjoint to define the initial uncertainty)



Outline

- **Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, or Nuclear (CBRN) Source Term Estimation (STE) examples**
 - High quality meteorological data
 - Poor quality meteorological data
- **Utilizing information on uncertainty in observations**
 - Cost function visualization and scaling
 - STE variable uncertainty relations
- **Uncertainty mapping**
 - Physics-based method (uncertainty are inputs to constrain adjoint)
 - Ensemble-based method (adjoint to define the initial uncertainty)



Operational Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Defense Problem

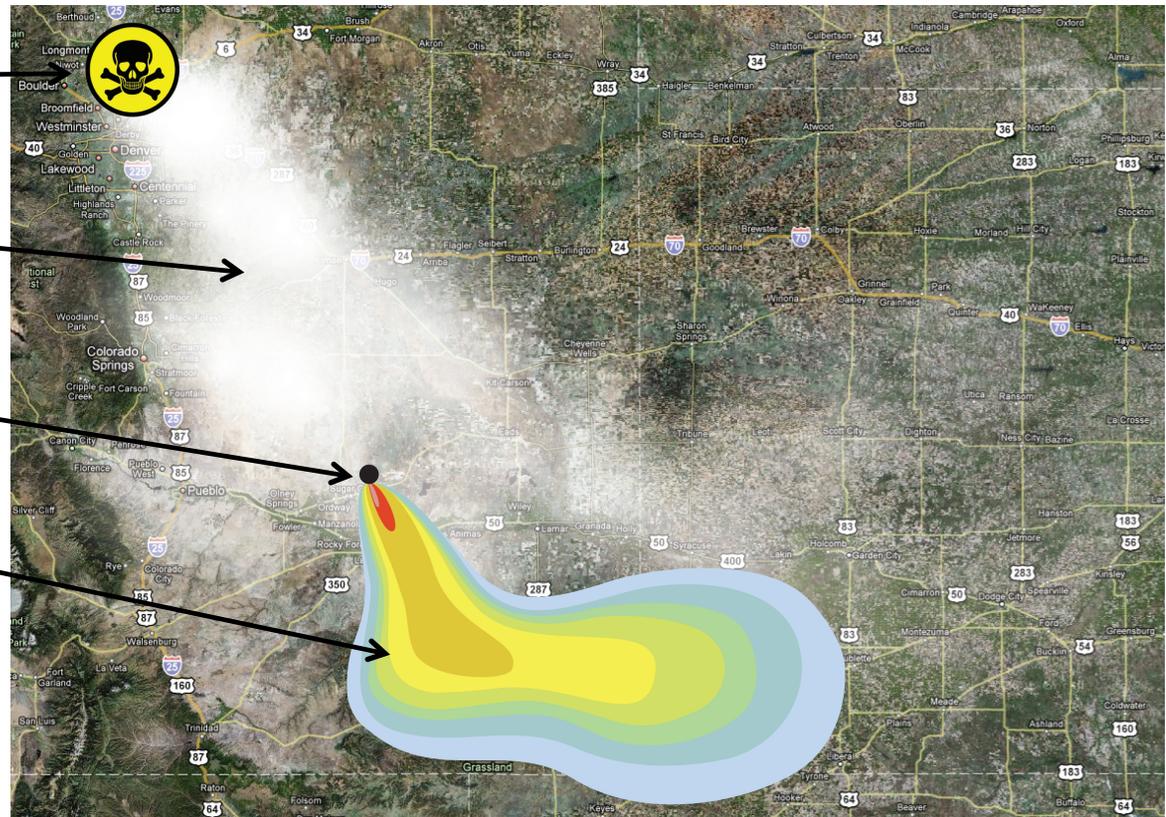
- **Scenario**
 - A sensor or sensor network detects CBRN materials
 - Detection is currently used as the source to forecast the downwind impact
 - The initial forecast may not accurately reflect the actual threat

Actual Release Location

Actual CBRN Plume

CBRN Sensor Location

Sensor Detection Based Plume

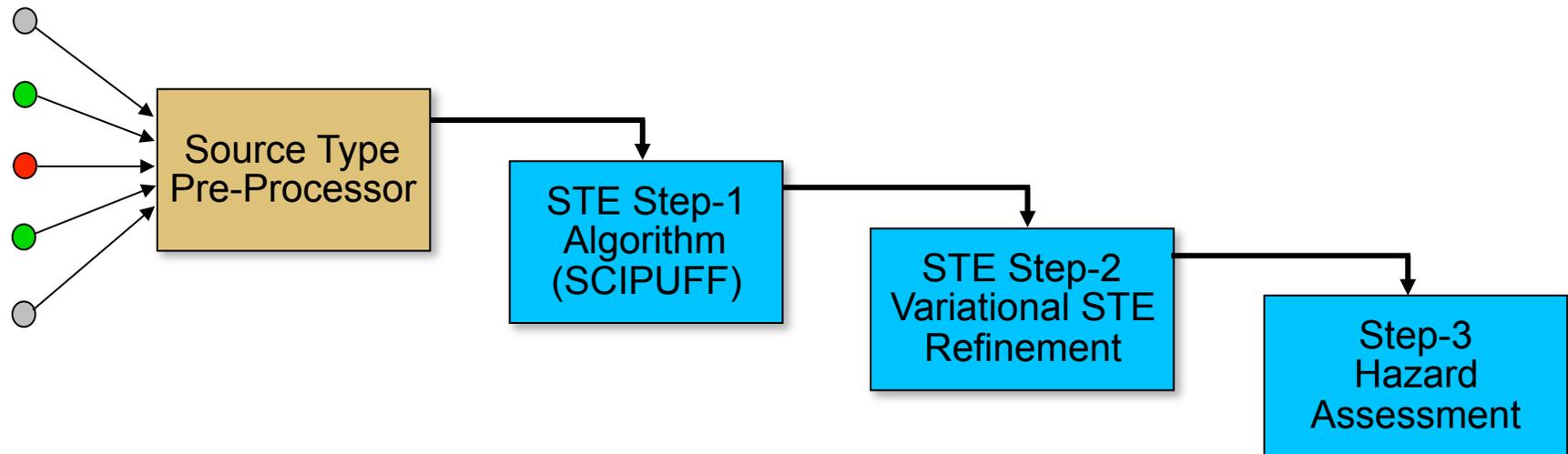




High Level CBRN STE Algorithm Design

- **STE algorithm design constraints**
 - Ability to utilize varying types and frequency of observations
 - Compatible with Second-order Closure Integrated PUFF (SCIPUFF) and Joint Effects Model (JEM) system designs
 - Suitable to run on a laptop (e.g. computationally efficient)
 - Answer available within seconds to minutes of starting the STE job

Observations





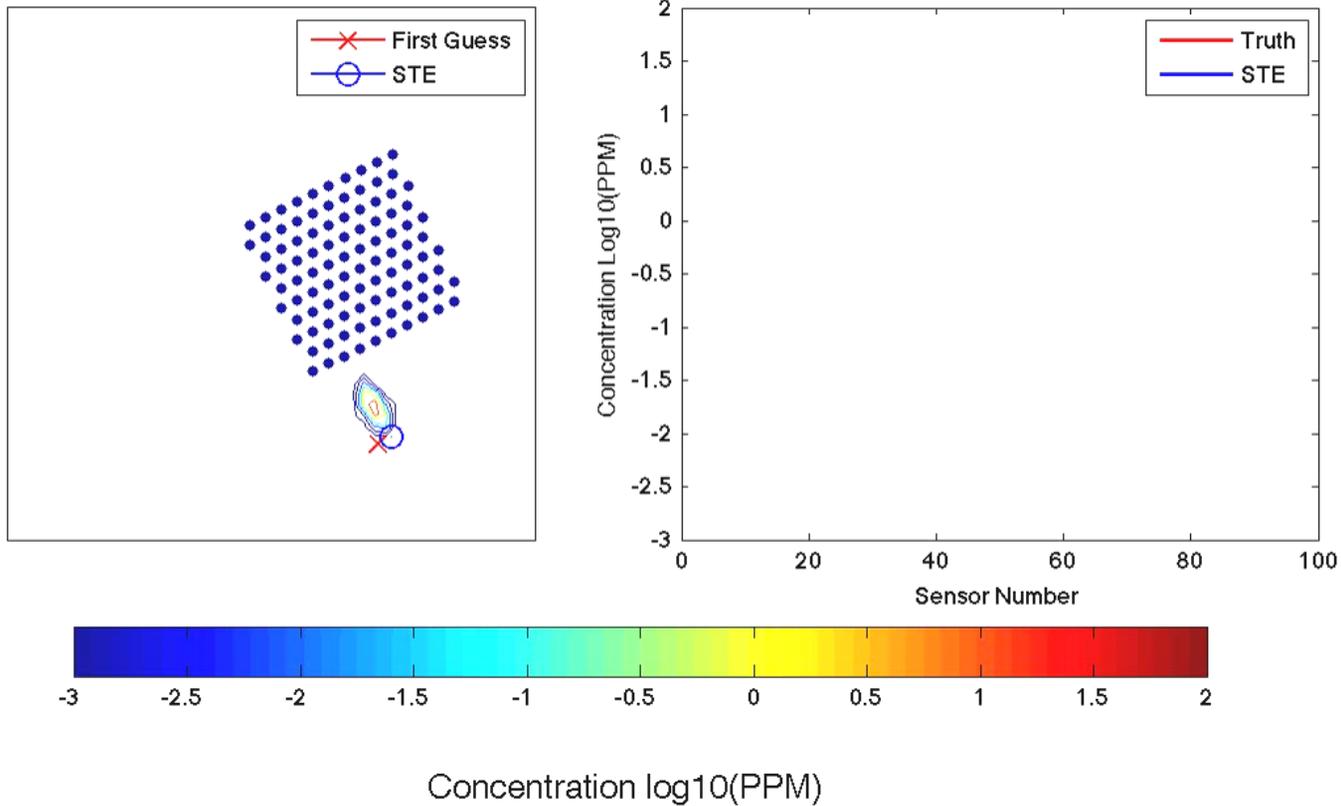
Outline

- **Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, or Nuclear (CBRN) Source Term Estimation (STE) examples**
 - High quality meteorological data
 - Poor quality meteorological data
- **Utilizing information on uncertainty in observations**
 - Cost function visualization and scaling
 - STE variable uncertainty relations
- **Uncertainty mapping**
 - Physics-based method (uncertainty are inputs to constrain adjoint)
 - Ensemble-based method (adjoint to define the initial uncertainty)



STE Algorithm Example

Iteration 1 Log10 Location Minimization 20-Sep-2007 15:34:50





Outline

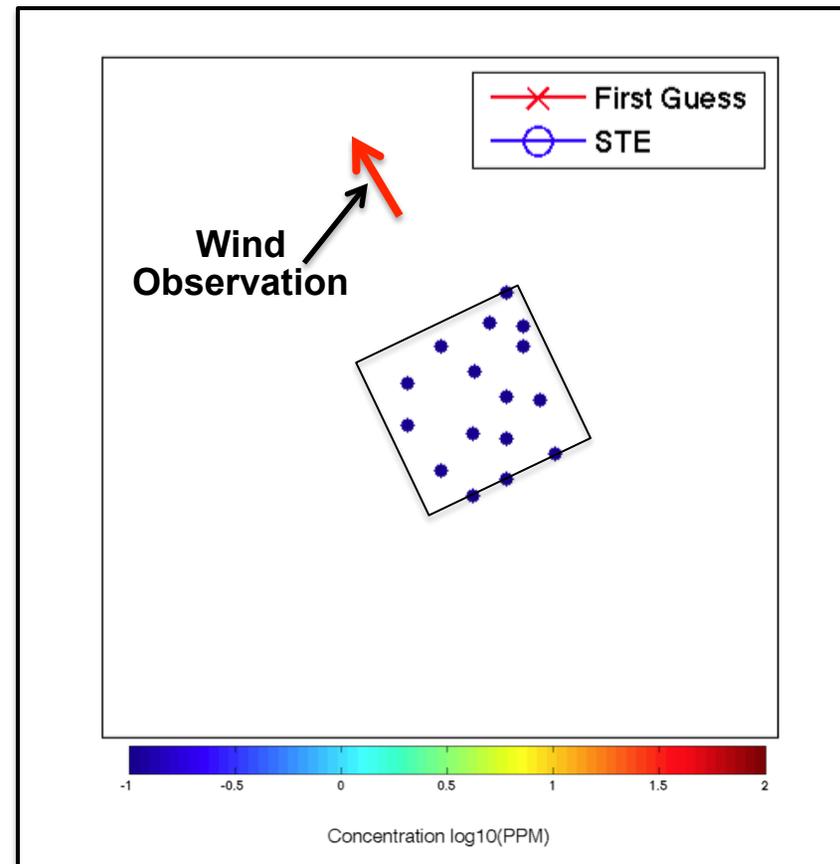
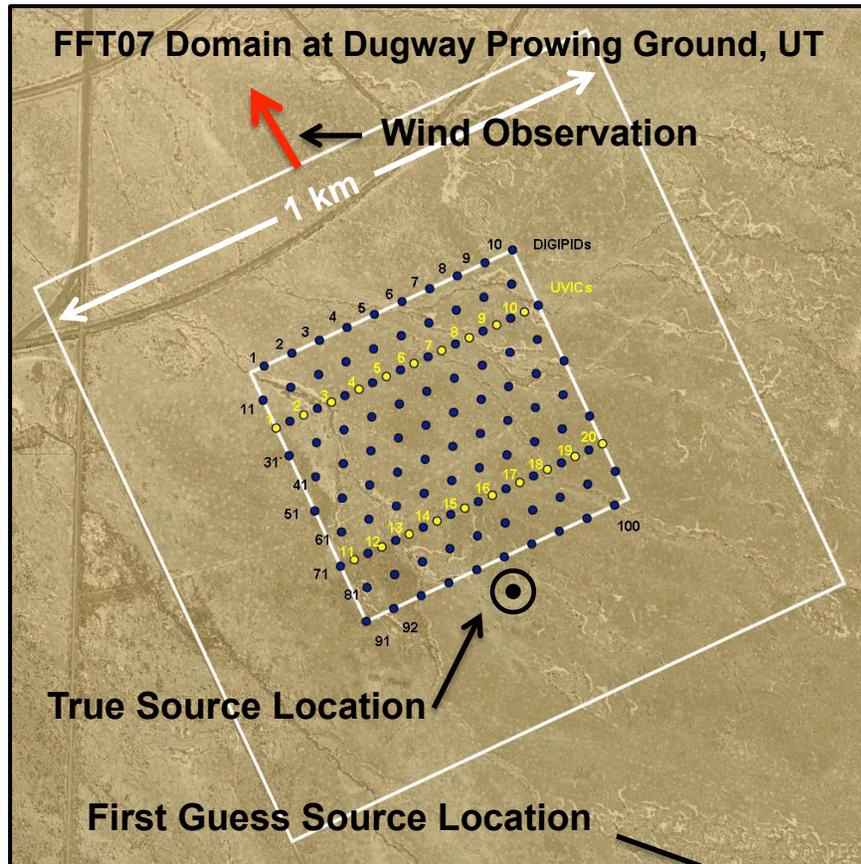
- **Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, or Nuclear (CBRN) Source Term Estimation (STE) examples**
 - High quality meteorological data
 - **Poor quality meteorological data**
- **Utilizing information on uncertainty in observations**
 - Cost function visualization and scaling
 - STE variable uncertainty relations
- **Uncertainty mapping**
 - Physics-based method (uncertainty are inputs to constrain adjoint)
 - Ensemble-based method (adjoint to define the initial uncertainty)



NCAR

Wind Adjustment in CB STE Algorithm

(FFT07* Case 61)



X

*Using Sensor Integrated Observing Network (FUSION) Field Trials 2007 (FFT07)

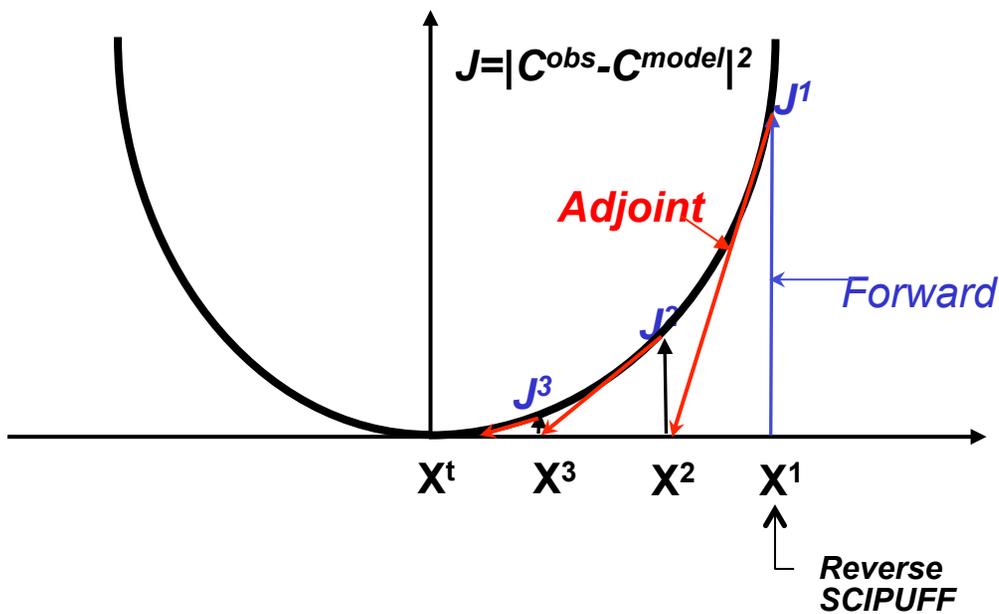


Outline

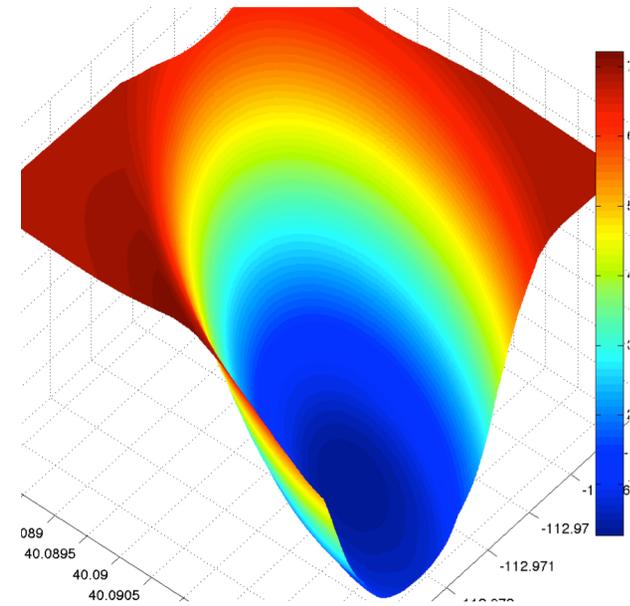
- **Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, or Nuclear (CBRN) Source Term Estimation (STE) examples**
 - High quality meteorological data
 - Poor quality meteorological data
- **Utilizing information on uncertainty in observations**
 - **Cost function visualization and scaling**
 - STE variable uncertainty relations
- **Uncertainty mapping**
 - Physics-based method (uncertainty are inputs to constrain adjoint)
 - Ensemble-based method (adjoint to define the initial uncertainty)

Cost Function Visualization

Schematic of Cost



Cost Surface for Location



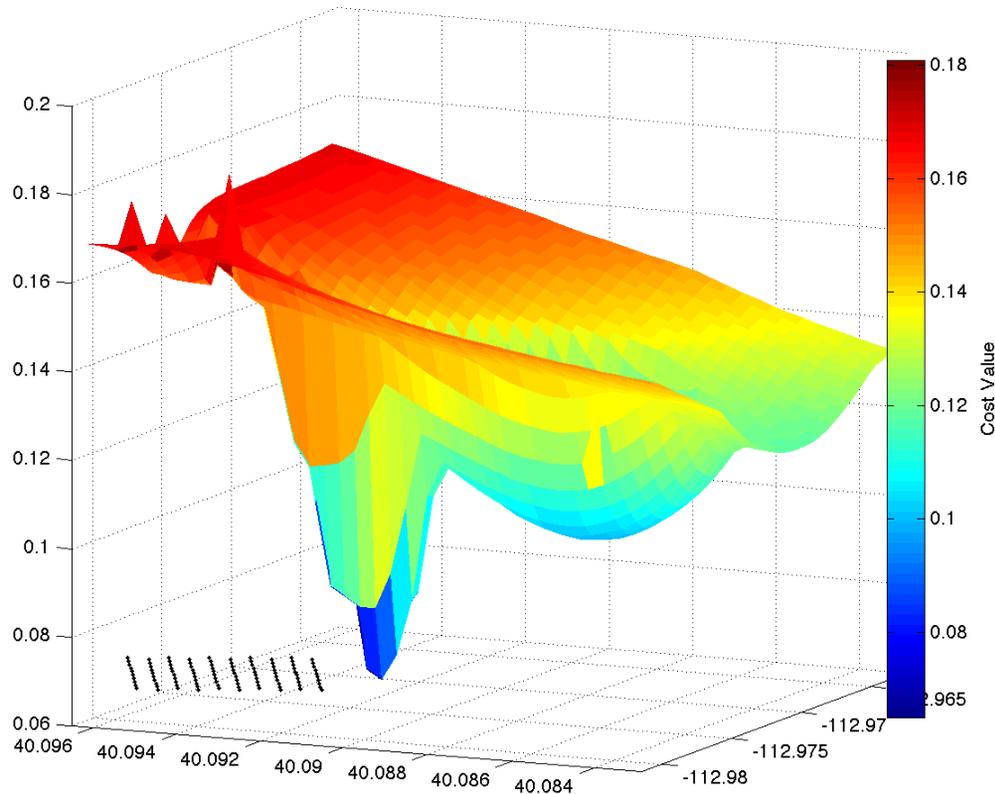


NCAR

Cost Function and Uncertainty

Emission rate	Along wind source location	Cross wind source location	Source height	Time of release	Wind Speed	Wind Direction	Concentration observations
------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------	--------------------	---------------	-------------------	-------------------------------

$$2J = \left[\frac{q_s^{bck} - q_s}{\sigma^q} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{x_s^{bck} - x_s}{\sigma^x} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{y_s^{bck} - y_s}{\sigma^y} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{z_s^{bck} - z_s}{\sigma^z} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{t_r^{bck} - t_r}{\sigma^t} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{U_e^{bck} - U_e}{\sigma^U} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\theta_e^{bck} - \theta_e}{\sigma^\theta} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{C^{obs}(t) - C(t)}{\sigma^{obs}} \right]^2$$



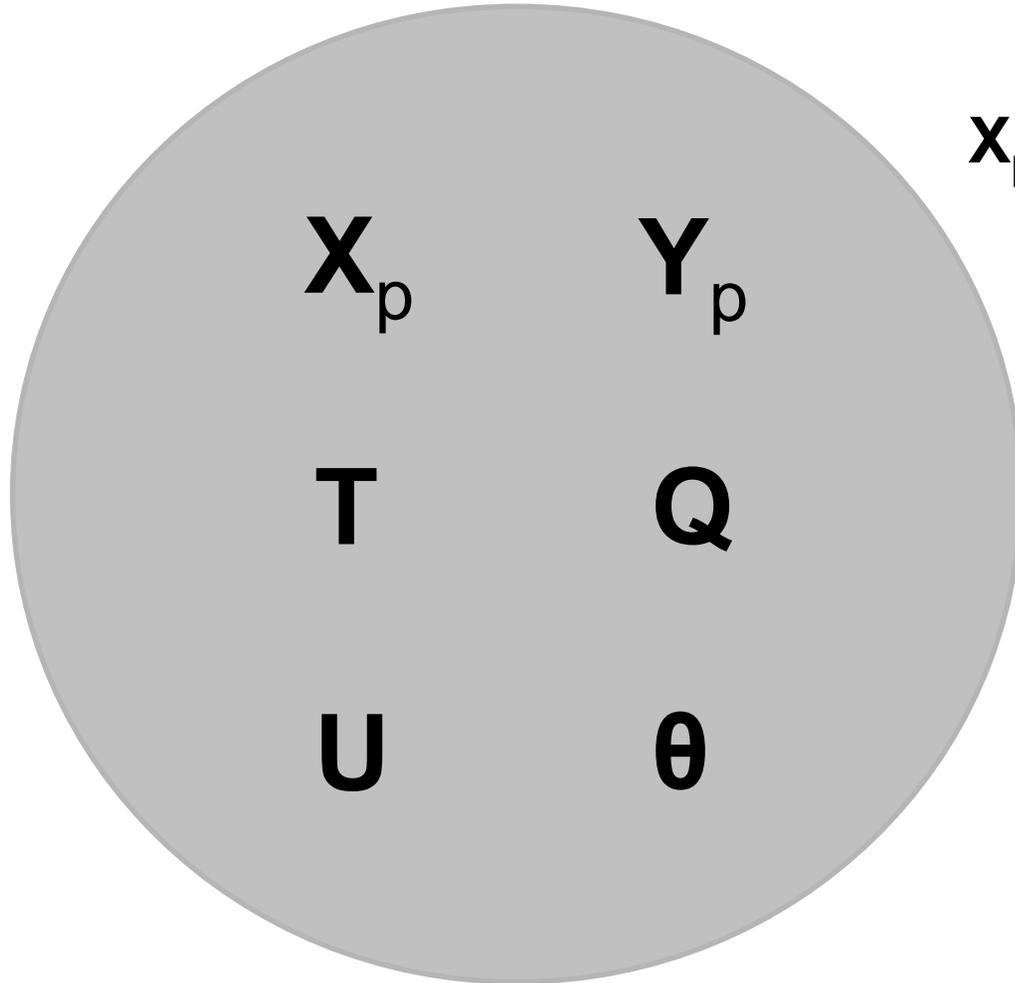


Outline

- **Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, or Nuclear (CBRN) Source Term Estimation (STE) examples**
 - High quality meteorological data
 - Poor quality meteorological data
- **Utilizing information on uncertainty in observations**
 - Cost function visualization and scaling
 - **STE variable uncertainty relations**
- **Uncertainty mapping**
 - Physics-based method (uncertainty are inputs to constrain adjoint)
 - Ensemble-based method (adjoint to define the initial uncertainty)



Ambiguity in STE variables (Plume Reference Frame)



$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow U \text{ [m/s]} \Leftrightarrow Q \text{ [kg/s]}$$

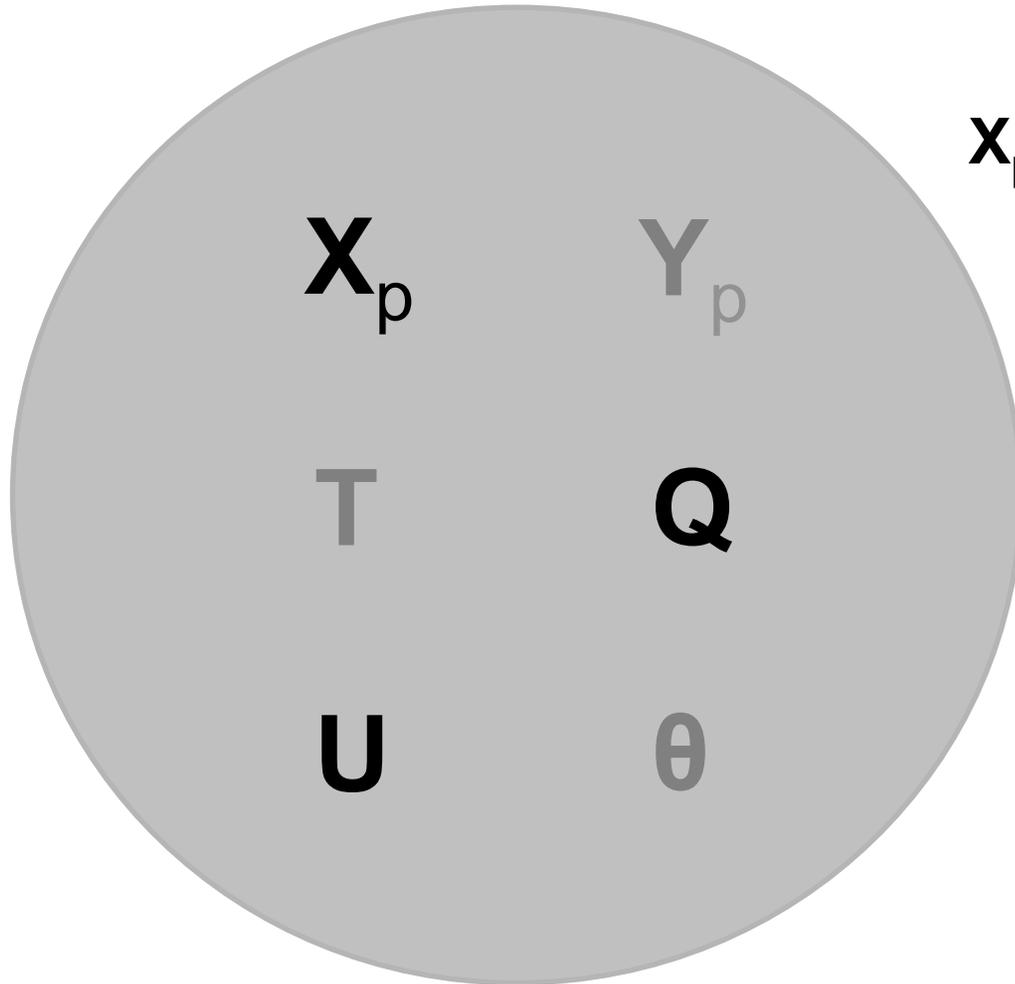
$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow U \text{ [m/s]} \Leftrightarrow T \text{ [s]}$$

$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow T \text{ [s]} \Leftrightarrow Q \text{ [kg/s]}$$

$$Y_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow \theta \text{ [}^\circ\text{]}$$



Ambiguity in STE variables (Plume Reference Frame)



$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow U \text{ [m/s]} \Leftrightarrow Q \text{ [kg/s]}$$

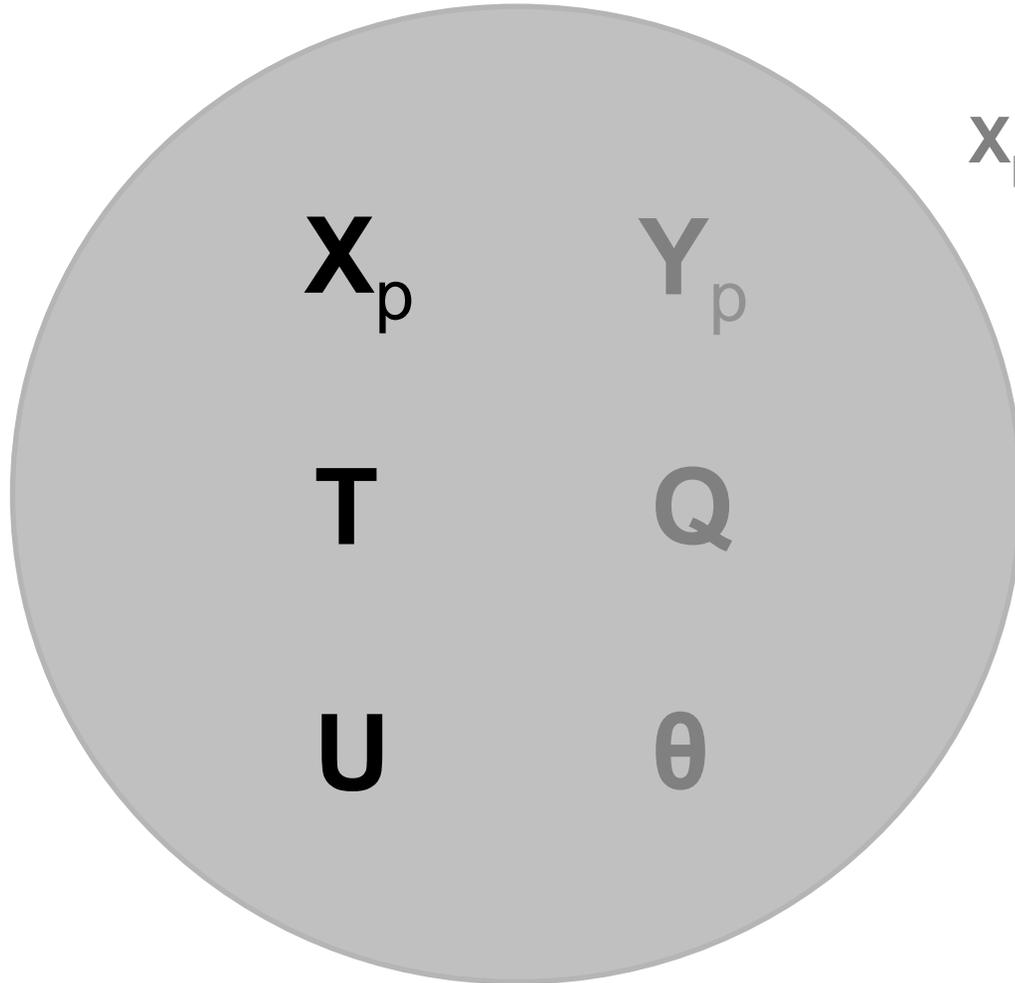
$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow U \text{ [m/s]} \Leftrightarrow T \text{ [s]}$$

$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow T \text{ [s]} \Leftrightarrow Q \text{ [kg/s]}$$

$$Y_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow \theta \text{ [}^\circ\text{]}$$



Ambiguity in STE variables (Plume Reference Frame)



$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow U \text{ [m/s]} \Leftrightarrow Q \text{ [kg/s]}$$

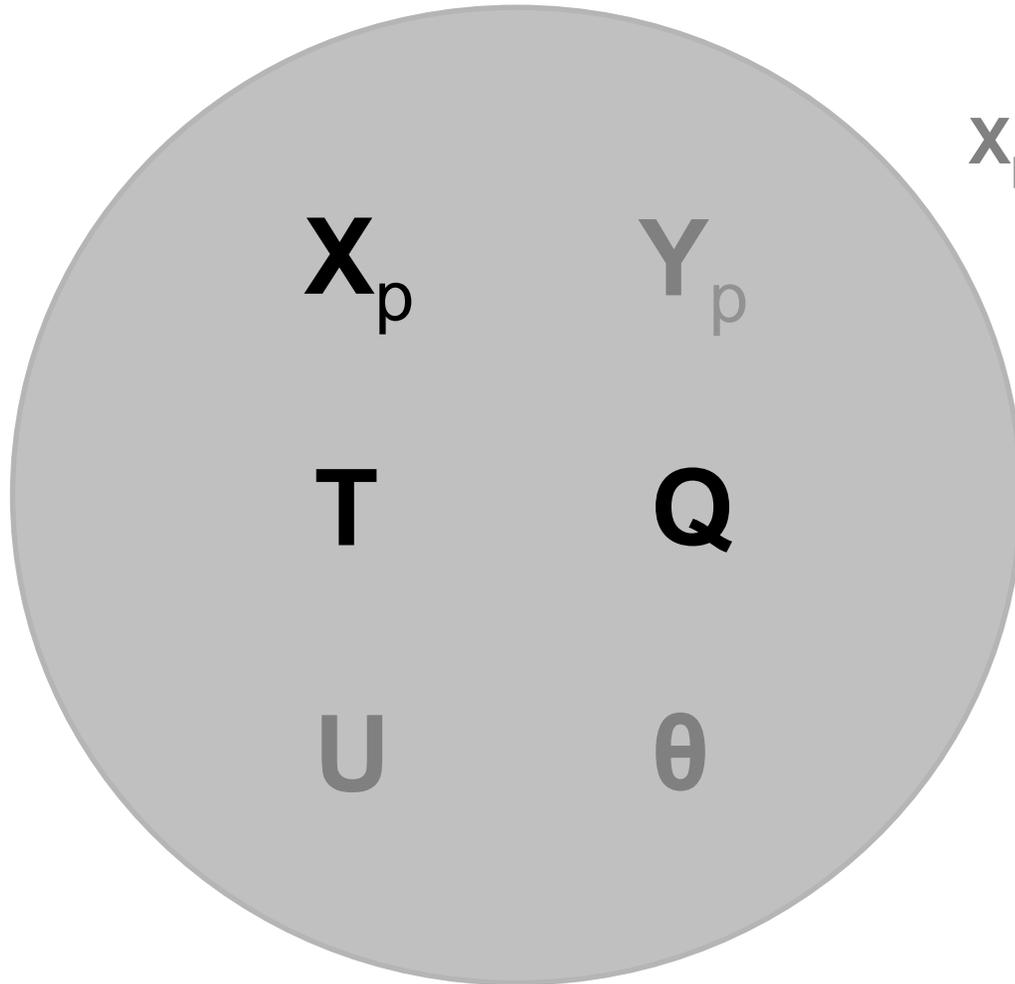
$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow U \text{ [m/s]} \Leftrightarrow T \text{ [s]}$$

$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow T \text{ [s]} \Leftrightarrow Q \text{ [kg/s]}$$

$$Y_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow \theta \text{ [}^\circ\text{]}$$



Ambiguity in STE variables (Plume Reference Frame)



$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow U \text{ [m/s]} \Leftrightarrow Q \text{ [kg/s]}$$

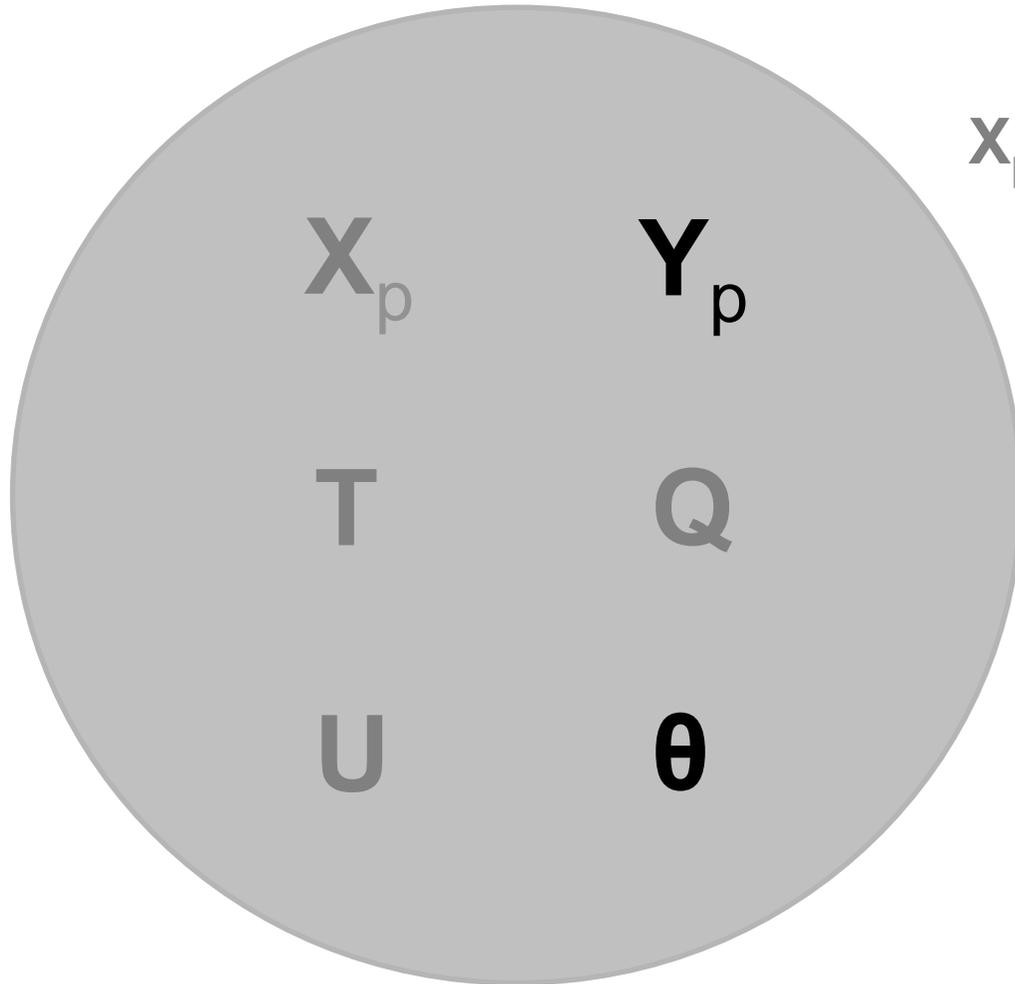
$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow U \text{ [m/s]} \Leftrightarrow T \text{ [s]}$$

$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow T \text{ [s]} \Leftrightarrow Q \text{ [kg/s]}$$

$$Y_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow \theta \text{ [}^\circ\text{]}$$



Ambiguity in STE variables (Plume Reference Frame)



$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow U \text{ [m/s]} \Leftrightarrow Q \text{ [kg/s]}$$

$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow U \text{ [m/s]} \Leftrightarrow T \text{ [s]}$$

$$X_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow T \text{ [s]} \Leftrightarrow Q \text{ [kg/s]}$$

$$Y_p \text{ [m]} \Leftrightarrow \theta \text{ [}^\circ\text{]}$$



Outline

- **Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, or Nuclear (CBRN) Source Term Estimation (STE) examples**
 - High quality meteorological data
 - Poor quality meteorological data
- **Utilizing information on uncertainty in observations**
 - Cost function visualization and scaling
 - STE variable uncertainty relations
- **Uncertainty mapping**
 - Physics-based method (uncertainty are inputs to constrain adjoint)
 - Ensemble-based method (adjoint to define the initial uncertainty)



Cost Function

(Uncertainty Mapping)

The Cost Function is defined as:

$$J = \left(\frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{C}^{\text{obs}}(\mathbf{t}) - \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{t})]^T [\mathbf{R}]^{-1} [\mathbf{C}^{\text{obs}}(\mathbf{t}) - \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{t})] \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{A}_m]^T [\mathbf{E}_B]^{-1} [\mathbf{A}_m] \right)$$

Current definition of Background Error Covariance Matrix (\mathbf{E}_B) used:

$$\mathbf{E}_B = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{\text{STE1}}^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_{\text{STE2}}^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_{\text{STE}n}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Full Background Error Covariance Matrix (\mathbf{E}_B):

$$\mathbf{E}_B = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx}^2 & \text{cov}(x,y) & \text{cov}(x,z) & \text{cov}(x,q) & \text{cov}(x,U) & \text{cov}(x,\theta) & \text{cov}(x,t) \\ \text{cov}(y,x) & \sigma_{yy}^2 & \text{cov}(y,z) & \text{cov}(y,q) & \text{cov}(y,U) & \text{cov}(y,\theta) & \text{cov}(y,t) \\ \text{cov}(z,x) & \text{cov}(z,y) & \sigma_{zz}^2 & \text{cov}(z,q) & \text{cov}(z,U) & \text{cov}(z,\theta) & \text{cov}(z,t) \\ \text{cov}(q,x) & \text{cov}(q,y) & \text{cov}(q,z) & \sigma_{qq}^2 & \text{cov}(q,U) & \text{cov}(q,\theta) & \text{cov}(q,t) \\ \text{cov}(U,x) & \text{cov}(U,y) & \text{cov}(U,z) & \text{cov}(U,q) & \sigma_{UU}^2 & \text{cov}(U,\theta) & \text{cov}(U,t) \\ \text{cov}(\theta,x) & \text{cov}(\theta,y) & \text{cov}(\theta,z) & \text{cov}(\theta,q) & \text{cov}(\theta,U) & \sigma_{\theta\theta}^2 & \text{cov}(\theta,t) \\ \text{cov}(t,x) & \text{cov}(t,y) & \text{cov}(t,z) & \text{cov}(t,q) & \text{cov}(t,U) & \text{cov}(t,\theta) & \sigma_{tt}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$



Outline

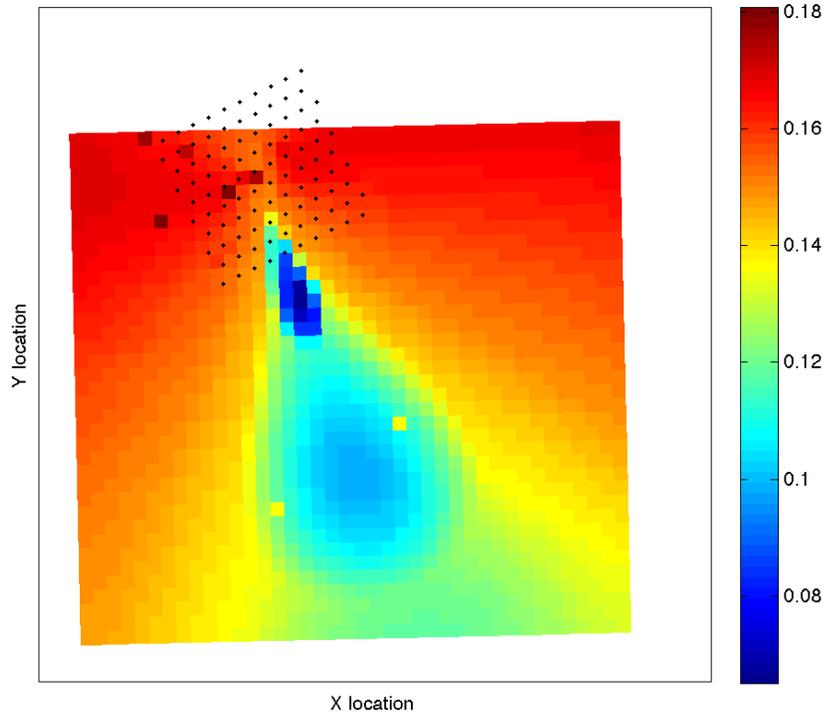
- **Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, or Nuclear (CBRN) Source Term Estimation (STE) examples**
 - High quality meteorological data
 - Poor quality meteorological data
- **Utilizing information on uncertainty in observations**
 - Cost function visualization and scaling
 - STE variable uncertainty relations
- **Uncertainty mapping**
 - **Physics-based method (uncertainty are inputs to constrain adjoint)**
 - Ensemble-based method (adjoint to define the initial uncertainty)



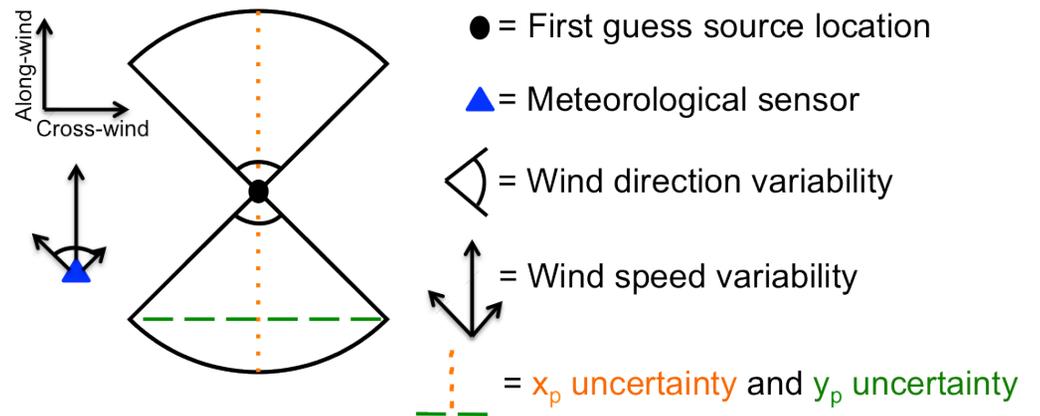
NCAR

Background Error Covariance Matrix (Instantaneous Release Example)

2D Visualization



Physics-Based Method

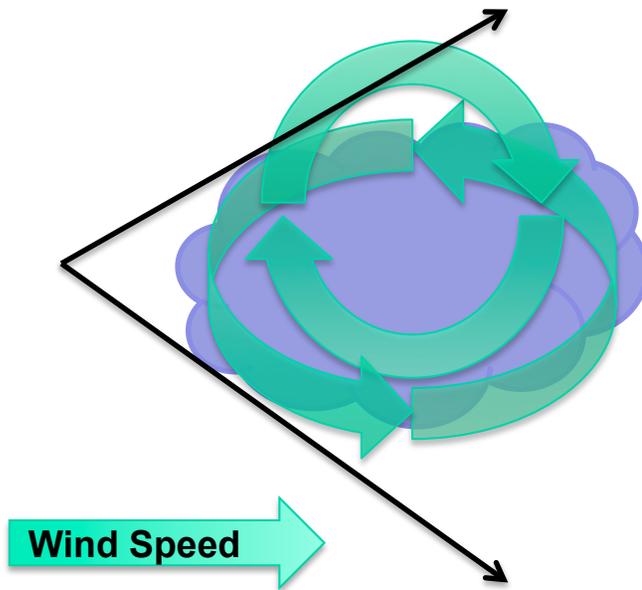




Exploiting Uncertainty Relationships

(Meteorological Uncertainty)

- **Use wind variability to constrain location**
 - Trend
 - Plume meander
 - Plume diffusion
- **Can we filter the winds to distinguish the meander and diffusion?**

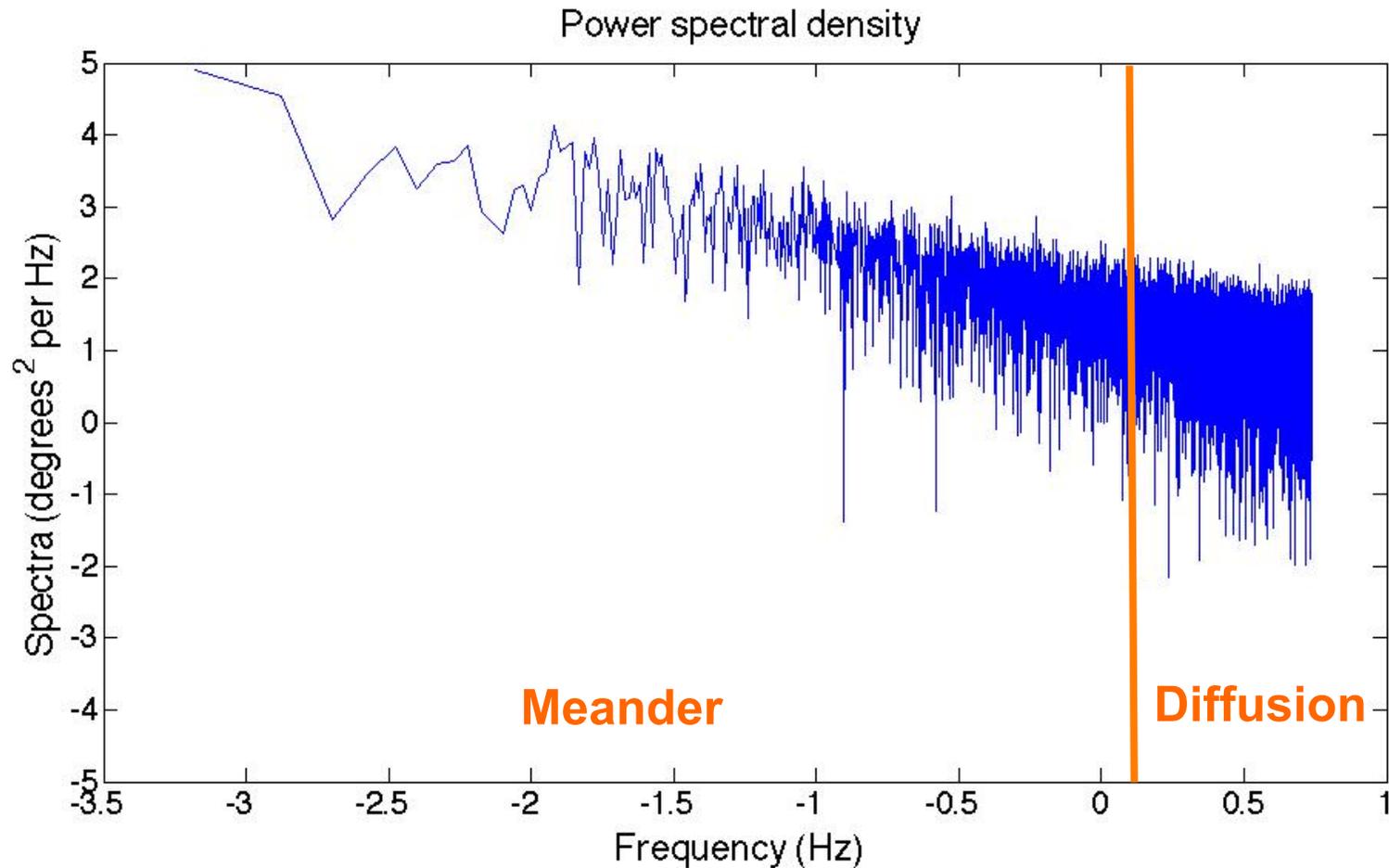


$$\text{Eddy time scale} = \frac{\text{Mean wind speed}}{\text{Width of plume}}$$



NCAR

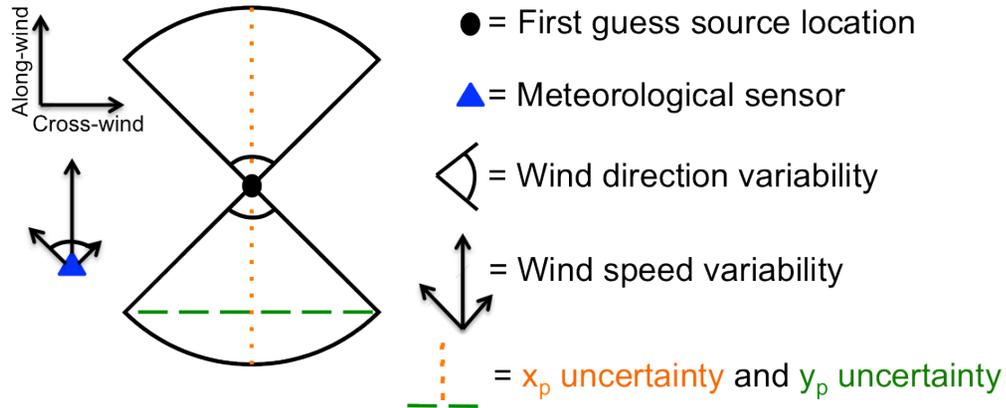
Deriving Wind Direction Uncertainty (FFT07 Trial 54)



$$\text{Eddy time scale} = \frac{\text{Mean wind speed}}{\text{Width of plume}} = \text{Cutoff Frequency}$$



Inversion and Scaling



$$\sigma_{xx} = \sigma_{UU} \times \sigma_{tt},$$

$$\sigma_{yy} = \sigma_{xx} \sin\left(\frac{\sigma_{\theta\theta}}{2}\right)$$

$$E_B = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{UU} \times \sigma_{tt} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \left[(\sigma_{UU} \times \sigma_{tt}) \times \sigma_{xx} \sin\left(\frac{\sigma_{\theta\theta}}{2}\right) \right]^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_s^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

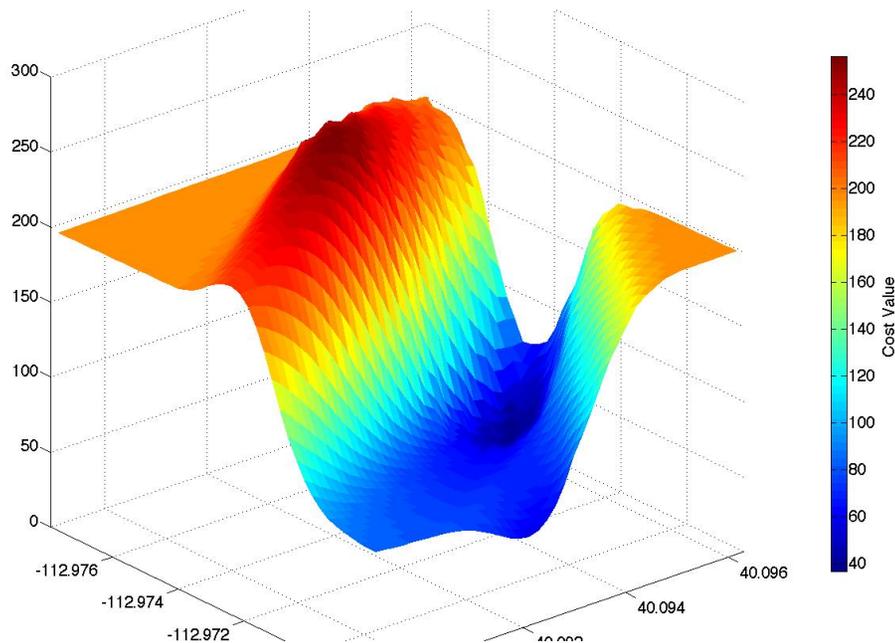
Leveraged 3 Uncertainties to Bind 2 Variables



NCAR

Cost Function Comparison

Unconstrained Minimization



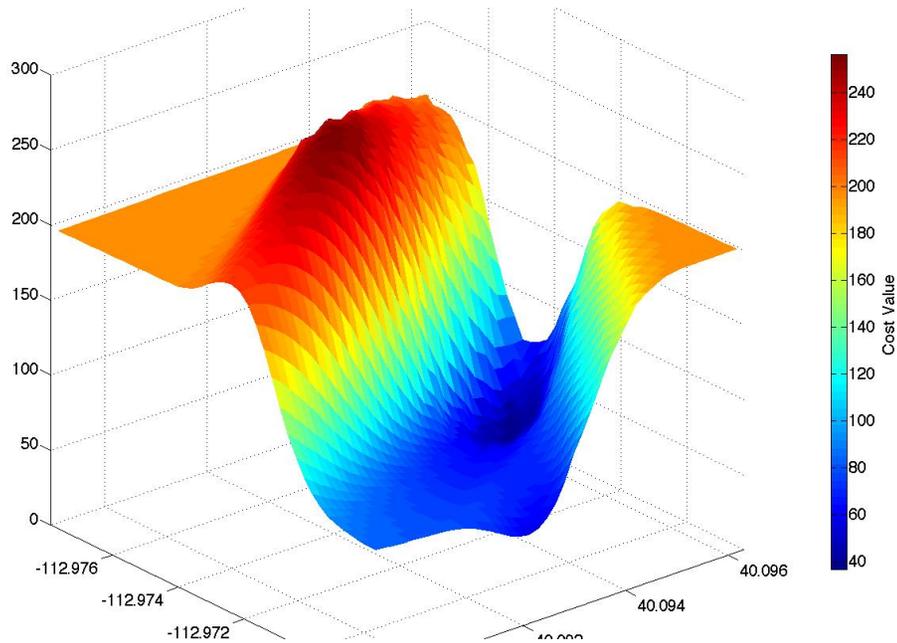
$$2J = \left[\frac{q_s^{\text{bck}} - q_s}{\sigma^q} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{x_s^{\text{bck}} - x_s}{\sigma^x} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{y_s^{\text{bck}} - y_s}{\sigma^y} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{z_s^{\text{bck}} - z_s}{\sigma^z} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{t_r^{\text{bck}} - t_r}{\sigma^t} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{U_e^{\text{bck}} - U_e}{\sigma^U} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\theta_e^{\text{bck}} - \theta_e}{\sigma^\theta} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{C^{\text{obs}}(t) - C(t)}{\sigma^{\text{obs}}} \right]^2$$



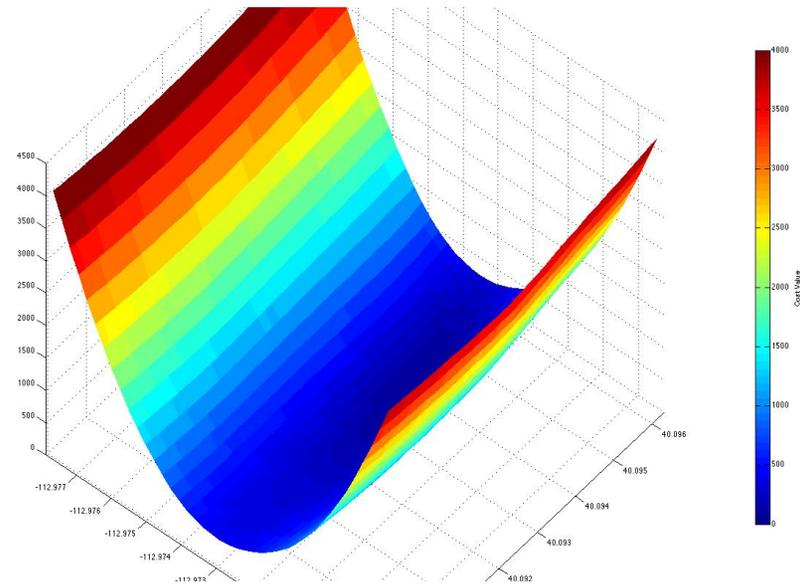
NCAR

Cost Function Comparison

Unconstrained Minimization



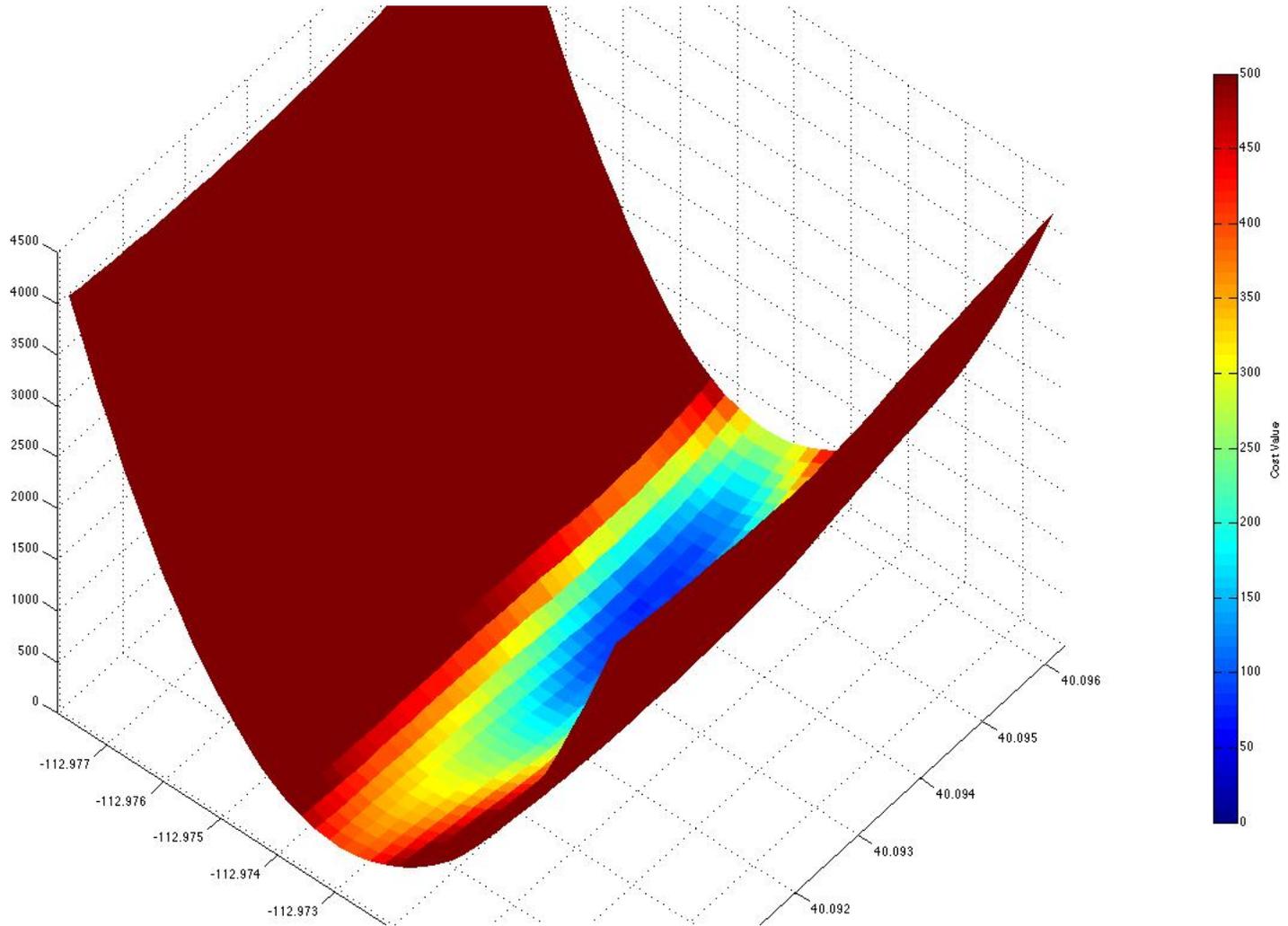
Constrained Minimization By Location (x_p, y_p)



$$2J = \left[\frac{q_s^{bck} - q_s}{\sigma^q} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{x_s^{bck} - x_s}{\sigma^x} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{y_s^{bck} - y_s}{\sigma^y} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{z_s^{bck} - z_s}{\sigma^z} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{t_r^{bck} - t_r}{\sigma^t} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{U_e^{bck} - U_e}{\sigma^U} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\theta_e^{bck} - \theta_e}{\sigma^\theta} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{C^{obs}(t) - C(t)}{\sigma^{obs}} \right]^2$$



Cost Function Comparison





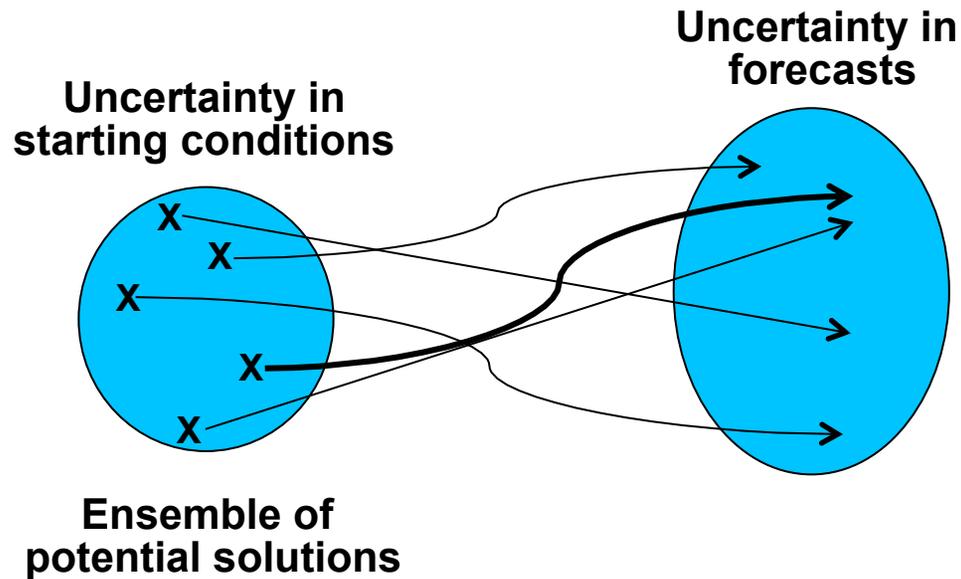
Outline

- **Chemical, Biological, Radioactive, or Nuclear (CBRN) Source Term Estimation (STE) examples**
 - High quality meteorological data
 - Poor quality meteorological data
- **Utilizing information on uncertainty in observations**
 - Cost function visualization and scaling
 - STE variable uncertainty relations
- **Uncertainty mapping**
 - Physics-based method (uncertainty are inputs to constrain adjoint)
 - Ensemble-based method (adjoint to define the initial uncertainty)



Background Error Covariance Matrix (Mapping Uncertainty Directly Via Adjoint)

Standard ensemble



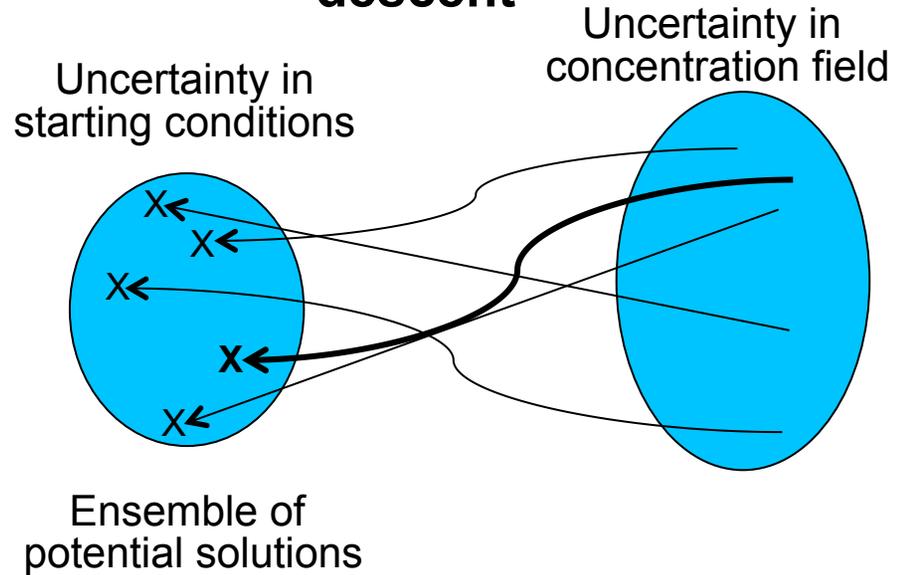
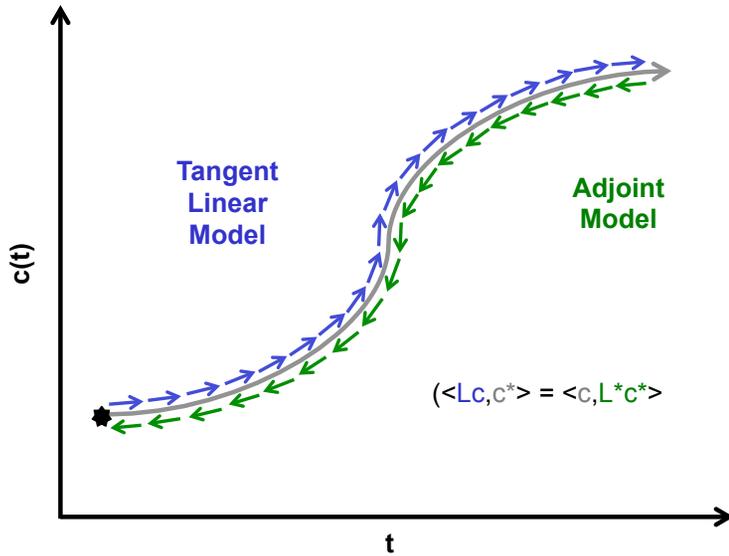
Run forward model



NCAR

Background Error Covariance Matrix (Mapping Uncertainty Directly Via Adjoint)

Ensemble by adjoint with gradient descent



$$E_B = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx}^2 & \text{cov}(x,y) & \text{cov}(x,z) & \text{cov}(x,q) & \text{cov}(x,U) & \text{cov}(x,\theta) & \text{cov}(x,t) \\ \text{cov}(y,x) & \sigma_{yy}^2 & \text{cov}(y,z) & \text{cov}(y,q) & \text{cov}(y,U) & \text{cov}(y,\theta) & \text{cov}(y,t) \\ \text{cov}(z,x) & \text{cov}(z,y) & \sigma_{zz}^2 & \text{cov}(z,q) & \text{cov}(z,U) & \text{cov}(z,\theta) & \text{cov}(z,t) \\ \text{cov}(q,x) & \text{cov}(q,y) & \text{cov}(q,z) & \sigma_{qq}^2 & \text{cov}(q,U) & \text{cov}(q,\theta) & \text{cov}(q,t) \\ \text{cov}(U,x) & \text{cov}(U,y) & \text{cov}(U,z) & \text{cov}(U,q) & \sigma_{UU}^2 & \text{cov}(U,\theta) & \text{cov}(U,t) \\ \text{cov}(\theta,x) & \text{cov}(\theta,y) & \text{cov}(\theta,z) & \text{cov}(\theta,q) & \text{cov}(\theta,U) & \sigma_{\theta\theta}^2 & \text{cov}(\theta,t) \\ \text{cov}(t,x) & \text{cov}(t,y) & \text{cov}(t,z) & \text{cov}(t,q) & \text{cov}(t,U) & \text{cov}(t,\theta) & \sigma_{tt}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$



Conclusion

